

## WANTING.

Under the mighty headland the wavelets laugh and leap,  
The sunny breeze blows over the seas soft as an infant's sleep;  
The butterfly over the clovered hill flutters in mazy dance,  
The viewless lark in the deep blue sings to the radiance,  
And all below and all above  
Is sweet as hope and pure as love;  
"But ah," sighed the maiden, "the sunshine is dim,  
And the gladness is wearisome, wanting him!"

Under the mighty headland the mightier rollers crash,  
As they break asunder in foam and thunder, and  
Their crests in ominous flash  
Gleam in the steel-gray distance, and the winds in  
Furious sweep  
Waken the waves in their deepest caves, and the  
voice of the angry deep  
Rolls full and far, over sand and sea,  
In the glory and grandeur of nature's war.  
"But ah," sighed the maiden, "the glory is grim,  
The grandeur is ominous, wanting him!"

Over the mighty headland, over the heaving sea,  
From the shroud of the lowering cloud the  
rain falls ceaselessly,  
Sobbing with wings wet laden, the wild west wind  
waits on,  
And our hearts sink low at its tale of woe, to its  
dreary monotony;  
And the embers grow gray on the lonely hearth,  
And the dull night closes on tired earth.  
"And ah," sighed the maiden, "as day died dim,  
So do my hours pass, wanting him!"

The laugh that welcomes the sunshine rings false  
for the chime it knew;  
There is something dull in the beautiful that is not  
watched by two;  
The sad, sweet cadence of autumn needs the ring  
of the soothing voice;  
Unless one is there her mouth to share, can the  
household joy rejoice?  
For the chords of life joy must be,  
Unless one hand hold the master key;  
"And ah," said the maiden, "the nectar may brim,  
But for me is no loving cup, wanting him!"

—All the Year Round.

## Rural Topics.

CONDUCTED BY WILLIAM SAUNDERS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Correspondence is solicited to this column. Communications addressed to the Rural Department of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C., will be appreciated.]

**WATER PLANTS FOR ORNAMENTAL LAKES.**—The formation of ponds and lakes for the culture of carp and other fishes is now becoming quite a popular feature, and will increase as the value of fish culture becomes fully understood, and directly in it will attract attention to the beauty of water plants, and introduce a novelty in ornamentation. Hitherto this class of plants has been much neglected; even in artificial lakes, where the only object of their introduction is to increase variety to scenery, it is uncommon to find them utilized for plant culture, and although water-plant is seldom uninteresting, there is no reason why it should not be invested with all the attractions and sanitary effects which can be imparted by the introduction of flowering water plants.

No flower in the garden can excel, either in beauty of form or in delicacy of fragrance, the white water or pond-lily, *Nymphaea odorata*; and for mere floral effect, it is not too much to state that no mass of flowers can exceed in beauty and interest a thicket of the large tulip-like yellow flowers of the lotus, or sacred bean, *Nelumbo luteum*. This plant has points of special interest at all stages of its growth: the large platter-like leaves spreading on the surface, so as to produce a solid lawn-like effect—many of the individual leaves frequently to be found which will measure eighteen inches in diameter; then the tall, upright flower-stems projecting boldly above this mass of leaves, and, finally, the curious shaped seed vessels, in themselves an interesting study.

These lilies are hardy over a large portion of the country, and when once established need but little care. In addition to these conspicuous flowering plants, various other interesting species may be procured. The Ling-plant of China, *Trapa bicolor*, with a fruit like the head of an ox, horns and all. The water caltrop, *Trapa natans*, so called from the spiked appearance of the seed, are both rapid growing water plants, forming rosette-shaped tufts of small triangular-shaped leaves; indeed their rapidity of growth is rather troublesome, as they are apt to choke out all others, unless occasionally weeded or thinned out.

In shallow spots near the margin may be planted such species as the *Calla palustris*, which resembles, both in foliage and flowers, the calla-lily of greenhouses, although the flower is rather insignificant in comparison with the African species; the *Calla palustris*, or marsh marigold; the *Acorus*, *Polygonum*, *Cyperus*, and *Juncus*, all include plants available for boggy and wet places.

The effective arrangement of water and bog plants in and on the margin of ponds should be as much a subject of artistic study as is the arrangement of trees and shrubs in park scenery. This branch of landscape decoration is much neglected, but in the growing extension of fish ponds it is destined to become popular, and it will awaken an interest in an extensive class of plants which are but little known and which possess a characteristic individuality of form and beauty which, when contrasted with their natural surroundings, cannot fail to recall pleasant associations to the mind, compared to which the landscape effect produced by a group of flowering shrubs will appear exceedingly tame and uninteresting.

**CATTLE FOOD.**—The oil cakes and brans are the foods rich in phosphoric acid; straw and meadow hay are the foods poorest in this constituent. Lime is most abundant in clover hay, bean straw, and turnips, and occurs in least quantity in the cereal grains and in potatoes. Potash is abundant in roots, hay, bean straw, bran, and oil cake, and is found in smallest quantity in the cereal grains.

**DIGESTION OF FATS.**—To a query, whether, if fats, being rather hard of digestion, cannot be dispensed with as food, and sugar and starch used in their stead, the *Herald of Health* replies that fats are no more difficult to digest than starch; that they contain about twice as much force-giving qualities to the pound, and that there being a special arrangement in the digestive apparatus for preparing them for absorption, it would seem absurd to dispense with them altogether. So, too, the milk furnished by the mother abounds in fats and sugar, whereas there is no starch in it, and this is evidence of its use in the animal economy. The prejudice against fats is not justifiable. It works hard rather than good. It is time there was a better understanding on the subject. The vegetarians need not abstain

from fat because they eat no animal oils. Vegetable oils abound, and are even more digestible than the former, and purer and more wholesome.

**SMOKE AND FROST.**—We have previously alluded to the prevention of frosts in orchards by smoke. A California paper, the *St. Helena Star*, mentions that the vine growers of that region have fixed the value of smoke as a frost preventive. It says: "For several mornings this section of the valley was completely sandged, although there were a few skeptics who did not use smoke, whose short crops this fall will convince them that the judicious use of tar and straw are their only salvation. That smoke does actually protect the vines against frost was demonstrated during its recent visitation, when, on one occasion, the temperature fell to 25°, and those who smoked thoroughly suffered but slightly. In cases of extreme cold, the practicability of building bonfires to raise the temperature has been suggested, and the idea seems a good one."

**TREES, RAINFALL AND DROUGHTS.**—On this subject the *Elmira Husbandman* remarks, that "In the past twenty or thirty years prevalence of droughts in the summer months has been more common and more extensive than in earlier periods of our agriculture in this and other States. Doubtless, clearing away the forests has much to do in diminishing the rainfall, and especially in destroying the innumerable little reservoirs that exist in every wooded district and serve to hold back the supply of water to meet the needs of the crops." The explanation is given as to the retentive influence of forests in preventing the rapid flow of rainwater from the surface, thus allowing it to pass slowly through the soil and feed the springs, and which "points to the necessity of tree planting on an extensive scale, if anything like the former conditions are to be met, if the water supply is to be continued through a greater portion of the year, droughts to become less common and crops more sure."

And, "It is fair to presume, however, that full corrections of the evils accompanying our summer droughts will never be made until much attention is given in the older States to tree planting." We make this quotation for the purpose of offering a few remarks upon it. We do not consider it as an established fact that clearing away forests for the purposes of cultivation diminishes the rainfall. The rain falling on a forest gradually finds its way into the soil, and slowly percolates to the lowest points, there finding its exit in springs. Clear away the forest and the water runs more rapidly to the lowest point. But, in either case, what effect has it upon the contiguous crop field? None whatever, that we can perceive. It is held by some writers that the evaporation from forests induces frequent rainfalls, but if the assertion is made, that in the case of a thoroughly plowed and cultivated field upon which a fair crop is growing, there is as much evaporation as there is from average forest lands, who will bring forward facts to the contrary?

We do not know the exact dates referred to as the "earlier periods" of our agriculture, but in consulting the rain tables for the State of New York for the past 50 years we see no indication of a diminished rainfall. Taking the recording station of Pen Yan, we find that during the decade ending 1838 the average yearly rainfall during that period was 25 16-100 inches. The next decade shows a yearly average of 26 92-100 inches. The decade ending 1858 gives a yearly average of 27 94-100 inches, and the following decade shows a yearly average of 29 90-100 inches. During these years we find that the lowest rainfall was in 1834, when 22 39-100 inches was recorded. The highest is noted in 1857, when 44 90-100 inches of rain fell.

It is fair to presume that when forests are planted they will be planted, as other crops are planted, for profit; and this should be sufficient incentive for investments; for if the trees are properly selected as to the value of their timber, there can be but little doubt in regard to the ultimate profit. We consider it very doubtful indeed if forests will ever be planted in this country for the sole purpose of ameliorating the climate of any extended district. But we do hope that the attention now given to forestry will induce every resident in the country to shelter his dwelling and its surroundings by belts of timber. As a saving of fuel in bleak localities it would amply repay the original outlay; the advantages derived from good shelter to stock, as also its great value in the production of vegetables and the choicer kinds of fruits, are well known.

We greatly desire to see more attention given to tree planting in cities and villages. In this manner the climatic influence of trees can be largely secured. As an example, we might mention that in the city of Washington there are 70,000 trees in the streets. Allowing these to be set 20 feet apart, (and three-fourths of this number would have met at this distance,) there would be a forest covering 600 acres of ground. The cooling effect of this extensive mass of foliage is already sensibly felt, and this effect will be more decided as the trees increase in size.

The only effectual method of guarding crops from injury in dry weather is to deepen the soil, and to do this effectually the first operation is to aerate or drain it. Lands which have been drained and subsoiled are equally fitted to withstand dry seasons or wet seasons. Subsoiling and draining should accompany each other; a certain amount of value will be perceptible from either of these operations in the absence of the other, but the best effects follow their combination. Draining and subsoiling increases the capacity of lands for receiving and retaining moisture, and they form the basis for successful farming, a fact well known to those who have practically made the test.

Whether it is more profitable to plant trees for the sake of their timber than it is to plant cereals and other crops for their food value, may be left for farmers to decide, but to plant 100 acres in trees with the view of increasing the rain fall on the adjoining 100 acres of arable lands, seems to us a very weak proposition.

**LARGE CORN.**—A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* says that "experiment has fully proved that there is nothing gained by cultivating very large varieties of corn. What is gained in the size of the ear is lost in distance required between the rows. A stalk that is thick rather than tall, bearing two medium-sized ears, and ripening them by the last of September, when planted about

the middle of May, is our conception of a profitable corn. It may be planted three and a half feet apart in hills or four feet in drilled rows. The Dent corn, either yellow or white, very nearly answers to this description. Whether corn should be planted in hills or in drills is a question that each farmer must decide, after carefully examining the condition of his ground. If it is free from weeds or grass and is finely pulverized, he will wisely select the drilled row; but if its condition is otherwise, he will plant in hills so that he can cross-cultivate. He cannot afford to clean the weeds from a drilled row by hand culture."

**IMPROVED CATTLE CAR.**—An improved cattle car, invented by A. C. Mather, of Chicago, lately made an experimental trip from Chicago to Boston. The car was loaded with fifteen large, fat cattle, weighing in Chicago, 23,210 pounds. None of these cattle were taken out of the car from the time they left Chicago until they arrived in Boston. They were fed about eighteen pounds of hay per day each, while the car was running, and given from eight to ten gallons of water; they laid down, got up, and were apparently as comfortable as if in a stable. They were weighed and sold early the following morning after their arrival in Boston, weighing 22,950 pounds, making a total loss of only 260 pounds on the entire load, or sixteen and a half pounds per head, where the average loss is from forty to sixty pounds. And one car arrived on the same train which was said to have shrunk nearly ninety pounds per head, but they were unloaded only once between Chicago and Boston, and then given only a bite of hay, as they had to be there for a certain market.

Humanity alone will, in time, enforce measures for the alleviation of the barbarous treatment of cattle during transportation; but when supplemented by securing better meat to the consumer, and better profits to the shipper, the improved car will the sooner become popular.

**COWS.**—The average of observations in Germany shows that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf to the fifth, reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually till after the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

**GROUND LIMESTONE.**—The practice of using finely ground limestone on land instead of first burning it is advocated by many, while others condemn it as of no value whatever. We see much said on both sides, but not much which is derived from practical tests. One thing we have had frequent occasion to observe is, that in the vicinity of roads made with oyster-shells which have been pulverized into fine dust by passing wheels, and then blown over the adjoining lands, that the portions under the receipt of such dust are much richer by it. On grass this is very apparent. The same result has been noted in the vicinity of turnpike roads built with limestone.

A writer in the *Practical Farmer* says that "raw ground limestone contains 46 per cent. of carbonic acid, and this is readily held in solution by water, and conveyed with the sap into the plant from the roots. Of course to do this the raw limestone must be fine. Lumps of limestone contain the carbonic acid the plant wants, but it cannot get it until the limestone is made into dust. Of course in burning the limestone all the carbon is destroyed, and the farmer loses 46 per cent. of plant food."

"It has been asserted that plants only get their carbonic acid from the atmosphere, but any one who has read 'How Plants Grow' can find abundant evidence that plants get carbonic acid from the soil more than from the air. It is very certain that there can be nothing in burned limestone that is not in the original raw limestone. By burning you can destroy 46 per cent. of carbonic acid, and deprive the plant of that amount of nourishment, but you cannot certainly add anything to it by burning. Parties who recommend burned lime tell farmers that they must 'air-slack' it, which simply means that they must expose it to the atmosphere, for which it has a great affinity. In other words, burned lime when exposed to the air tries to get like raw limestone, but, of course, only gets back a very little of the carbonic acid that was lost."

**THE FARMER'S LOT A HAPPY ONE.**—The *Scindling Republican* thus sums up the advantages of the farmer's occupation: "There are advantages in being a farmer that he ought to think of these times. His lot may be hard work and no end of it, but he is the only man in the country who can command safety. The forlorned farmer has always the assurance of his living, and it may be a very good living, while he is equally sure that what he produces will be wanted by others; and if times are hard and prices low, he doesn't have to shut up his shop, fold his unwilling hands and see his property depreciate in idleness as many a manufacturer does. He does not need to venture highly, and if he makes no brilliant profits he runs no risks. It is estimated from actual figures that out of 1,000 traders but seven can acquire wealth. Of 1,112 bankrupts who took the benefit of the bankrupt law in Massachusetts only 14 were farmers, and of 2,550 in New York only 46 were farmers. Less than two per cent. of the bankrupts belonged to the agricultural population twenty-five years ago, though that population so largely exceeds that of all other vocations."

**NEW WINE-MAKING PROCESS.**—Adolph Reihlen, of Stuttgart, has invented a process of wine-making which, says the *Vienna Free Press*, opens a new era in wine industry, because it affords a means of thoroughly utilizing the grapes. An increase in the quantity of wine produced is attained without, as in the case of Petio's and Dr. Gall's method, affecting its quality. Reihlen operates as follows: The berries are gently pressed, the must heated to boiling, and the mass mixed with the boiling must for three or four minutes, whereby the coloring matters, tartar, aroma, and other valuable substances are extracted, and at the same time the injurious albuminous substances are rendered insoluble. The mass is, however, not quite exhausted by this process, but is capable of imparting the rest of its still valuable contents to weak wines, so-called fruit wines, and saccharine liquids generally. By this method (which has been in operation since 1880), when purple grapes are worked up for wine, a deep bluish-red must

is obtained in a few minutes without fermentation, the quantity of coloring matter extracted by the boiling must being from three to seven times as much as that extracted according to the old method after three months' fermentation. Reihlen further prepares the marc of purple grapes in such a way that even after years this will impart a color to red wines which have become bleached, or revive the taste of deteriorated wines. The process can be applied to both red and white wines, and the bouquet peculiar to the Reihlen and Traminer grapes admits of being imparted to the must from other kinds of grapes.

**THE GRANGE.**—It is again plainly demonstrated that if the farmers do not look out for their own interests, no one else will. We see nothing strange in the fact that serious mistakes were made in the early business attempts of the organization. Our people were compelled to pit inexperience against the best trained ring-masters in the world. Out of the numerous failures we gained knowledge and experience, and from these grew out a score or more of the best managed, most successful business institutions in the State, having the entire confidence of people everywhere. But it should not be forgotten that the Grange does not raise the intellectual standard of the rural communities by frequently meeting together in their councils. As a social organization it has never been approached in value by anything known in history. Here the farmer takes his wife and children, and what was formerly a community of strangers, now becomes, as it were, one family, with kindred feelings and desires. The prosperity now of the organization, we think, is more due to these latter considerations, and merits the approval and cordial support of all mankind.—*Sutter County (California) Farmer.*

**GRASSES.**—An important point in laying down land is to select such grasses and clovers as are most suitable. Thus all the varieties possess affinities for particular soils, and the success or failure of the future pasture or meadow depends very largely on the selection of suitable seeds. For instance, "meadow catstail" revels in a heavy, wet loam, but perishes on chalk and sand. "Crested dogtail" will yield its full return of valuable cattle food on the chalk marls and light loams, but soon dies out on a cold clay. "Sweet vernal grass" produces its beautifully scented blossoms on the lighter loams and medium sands, but on a wet, black soil soon ceases to exist. "Perennial white clover" will fatten sheep to perfection on rich land, but on poor soils will scarcely be worth sowing. Similar observations will prove true of other kinds.

## CLEANING HORSES BY STEAM.

Some one has invented a machine for cleaning horses by steam. Its standard rate is a hundred horses in ten hours, but yesterday it cleaned 122 between 7:30 a. m. and 5:40 p. m. with an hour's intermission for dinner. To test it, extra speed was put on, and one horse was actually cleaned in one minute and fifteen seconds, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary process. The horse is led under a bar, from which depends on each side of him arms with universal joints. Turning on the arms are brushes a foot in circumference. These are revolved by steam through the arms and cross-bar at an ordinary rate of 800 revolutions a minute, which can be increased to 1,000. A man on each side takes hold of the arm close to the brush and applies the brush to the horse. The steam that whirled the brush makes a noise a good deal like the hissing of a boiler. The universal joints allow the arms and brushes to be moved in any direction. Beginning at the head, the men move the brush along the sides, back and belly, and down the legs of the horse to the feet. A cloud of dust arises in the air, and in two minutes the horse looks like a different creature. The horses were a little nervous at first, but after a few seconds all appeared to be pleased with the operation. At the third avenue railroad stables it takes six men thirteen and a half hours to clean, or half clean, 128 horses by the ordinary process. If the steam brush is passed over the horse at a moderate speed once, each square inch is actually brushed more than if an ordinary brush had been passed over it 400 times. The dust settles on the floor, accumulates rapidly, and is shoveled into a wheelbarrow and carted away.

## A PAIR FROM MARK TWAIN.

We submit the following pair of jokes make the best brace to be found in Mark Twain's sayings or writings. If anyone can offer better ones, we shall be glad to publish them. Speaking of Ingersoll's lecture on "The Mistakes of Moses" he said: "I wouldn't give a cent to hear Ingersoll on Moses, but I'd give ten dollars to hear Moses on Ingersoll." In the preface of his "Tramp Abroad," he says: "I'm going to try to keep statistics out of this book, but I doubt if I succeed. Figures stew out of me just as naturally as the other of roses out of the otter."

## A PRACTICAL YOUNG WOMAN.

"See the sunrise, Gwendolen!"  
Miriam Mahaffy spoke those words in an ecstasy of girlish enthusiasm to her elder sister as the latter sat languidly on the bedroom floor one soft sensuous morning in June, and pulled with stately grace a long striped stocking over a shapely limb.

Thrusting her tiny feet into a pair of dainty slippers, Gwendolen stepped to the window and looked out upon the morning.  
"Is it not beautiful?" exclaimed Miriam, impulsively, putting on her corset as she spoke. "The golden pencilings of light dart up from below the horizon, touching the fleecy whiteness of the ever-changing clouds with a roscate glory beyond compare. See how, in yonder speck of blue that peeps forth so coyly between the great masses of clouds that surround it on every side, there comes a mezz-tint of orange hue, making a beautiful background to the turquoise bloom of the picture. Is it not very beautiful, sister?"

"Yes," replied Gwendolen, reaching for the hair brush, "it reminds me of a lemon pie in a blue plate."  
"See, sister," continued Miriam, as she did up her back hair and took her bang from the dressing-case, "the breath of the morning, balmy and sweet, is kissing every flower and plant into new life. Can anything be more lovely?"

"Nothing in all the wide, wide world," replied Gwendolen—"except breakfast!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

## HOW HE SAVED THE CHAIRS.

A father of several girls living on—street put fashionable thin-legged chairs in his parlor, and was annoyed by the frequency with which the frail furniture was broken. He asked the girls about it, and one of them said:

"I was sitting in the easy chair by the fire and Charlie—that is to say, Mr. Smith—was sitting on the sofa by the window, when suddenly, crack! down went the little rocking-chair that no one was sitting on at all. It must be the poor glue they use; or perhaps it was the frost."

The father studied the subject a few days; then he gave to each daughter a locket plainly inscribed with her name and weight, and on each chair riveted a silver plate bearing the words: "Warranted to bear up 125 pounds." Calling in the girls he said: "Now, if there are any more chairs broken, it is because your young men can't do a sum in simple subtraction or else because they are bent on malicious mischief and destruction of property."

## WIT AND HUMOR.

A man with a dimple in his chin is said to be partial to a good dinner. A pimple on his nose is, however, an indication of a love for Apollonian water.

"I never pretend to know a thing that I do not," remarked Brown. "When I don't know a thing I say at once, 'I don't know.'"

"A very proper course," said Fogg; "but how monotonous your conversation must be!"

A lawyer once said to a countryman in a smock frock who was undergoing his examination in the witness box, "You in a smock frock, how are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately," was the reply, "or you would be in a smock frock, too."

"Yes, this must be the ladies' cabin," said a young lady to her friend as they halted at the door of the cabin of a ferryboat and peered inquisitively in. "Why do you think so?" doubtfully inquired the other. "Oh, because there are so many men in it," was the answer.

Count (to his servant)—"John, I have noticed that ever since your wife's death you come home drunk every evening. Why is this?" John—"I am only trying to console myself for my loss." Count—"And how long is this going to last?" John—"Oh, sir, I am inconsolable."

A youth who attended a Scotch revival meeting for the fun of the thing ironically inquired of the minister "whether he could work a miracle or not?" The young man's curiosity was fully satisfied by the minister kicking him out of the church with the malediction: "We cannot work miracles, but we can cast out devils!"

Boothblack amenities—Mickey—"I say, Shorty, there was a blacksmith down here a-looking for yer." Shorty, unobtrusively—"What did he want?" Mickey—"He wanted to hire yer for a bellows." Shorty, unconcerned—"Yer don't say so. Well, there was a Eytalian here askin' after you. He said he thought he could use yer." Mike, uneasily—"What fer?" Shorty—"He wanted a new crank for his organ."

Prentice was playing poker on a Mississippi steamer. He bet a thousand on his hand; his opponent raised him five hundred; Prentice again raised the stake a thousand. "Prentice," said the opponent, confidently, "you are betting more than your hand is worth." Prentice looked at his hand, turned it down on the table, and said, "Sir, if I were playing with Jupiter, at a star ante, I would darken the heavens on the hand I have just turned down!"

On Sunday evening a Boston divine suddenly paused somewhat near the close of his sermon, and said: "We would all be glad if that young man in the vestibule would come inside and satisfy himself whether she is or is not here. That would be much better than keeping a half-inch draft on the occupants of the back pew."

In the solemn silence that followed the congregation could hear a sound outside as of the retreat of an army with banners. Ask some men for an advertisement and they will answer: "I don't believe in advertising. Nobody reads your paper;" but let the same man be caught kissing a neighbor's wife or trying to hold up a street light and his tone changes immediately, and if a newspaper office is in the garret of a seven-story building he will climb to the top and beg the editor to keep the affair out of the paper, as all of his acquaintances in seven counties would get on to it.

Spring agony.—As the sun's rays begin to fall more directly upon the earth, warming up the soil and starting up early vegetation, a new and brilliant agony appears. A young lady beautifully decorates a miniature spade and sends it by district telegraph boy to a young gentleman friend. This signifies, "I am about to set out my plants. Come this evening and spade up the front yard for me." The agony is that the young man's sole knowledge of the use of a spade comes from the "ante" room.

Two Highlanders found themselves unable to get into harbor in their boat, the waves driving it out to sea so persistently that Donald, after obstinately battling with the elements, cried out to Duncan in a dialect which we will not attempt fully to represent: "Go down on your knees, mon, and offer a bit prayer." But before Duncan was on his knees the boat's keel grated on the beach, whereupon Donald shouted: "Stop praying; we've come ashore by our own exertions, and I'll no be beholden to anybody."

The bride of a Green Bay (Wis.) wedding was astounded at receiving from a friend a pair of trousers, with the message: "Loaned for the party you are to play." While the natural excitement was high, the friend arrived, and explained that the trousers should have gone to a fellow for wear in an amateur entertainment, while a piece of silverware should have come to the wedding. He had hastily whipped the blundering messenger, and would submit himself to any punishment that the bride might inflict. She made him wait for a kiss until everybody else was served.

In a railroad car on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad the seats were all full except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman, and at Beaver a couple of evidently well bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant they were about going into the next car, when Pat rose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile, hesitating with true politeness, to accept it. "Never mind that," said the gallant Irishman, "I'd ride upon a cow-catcher to New York for a smile from such jintlemans like you."

## CLAIMS! CLAIMS!

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If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, however slight the disability, apply at once. Thousands entitled.

## Heirs.

Widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers, and minor brothers and sisters, in the order named, are entitled.

## War of 1812.

All surviving officers and soldiers of this war, whether in the Military or Naval service of the United States, who served fourteen (14) days, or, if in a battle or skirmish, for a less period, and the widows of such who have not remarried, are entitled to a pension of eight dollars a month. Proof of loyalty is no longer required in these claims.

## Increase of Pensions.

Pension laws are more liberal now than formerly, and many are now entitled to a higher rate than they receive. From and after January, 1881, I shall make no charge for my services in claims for increase of pension, where no new disability is alleged, unless successful in procuring the increase.

## Restoration to Pension Roll.

Pensioners who have been unjustly dropped from the pension roll, or whose names have been stricken therefrom by reason of failure to draw their pension for a period of three years, or by reason of re-enlistment, may have their pensions renewed by corresponding with this House.

## Desertion.

From one regiment or vessel and enlistment in another, is not a bar to pension in cases where the wound, disease, or injury was incurred while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty.

## Land Warrants.

Survivors of all wars from 1790 to March 3, 1855, and certain heirs, are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, if not already received. Soldiers of the late war not entitled.

Land warrants purchased for cash at the highest market rate, and assignments perfected.

## Correspondence invited.

## Prisoners of War.

Ration money promptly collected.

## Furlough Rations.

Amounts due collected without unnecessary delay. Such claims cannot be collected without the furlough.

## Horses Lost in Service.

Claims of this character promptly attended to. Many claims of this character have been erroneously rejected. Correspondence in such cases is respectfully invited.

## Bounty and Pay.

Collections promptly made.

Property taken by the Army in States not in insurrection.

Claims of this character will receive special attention, provided they were filed before January 1, 1880. If not filed prior to that date they are barred by statute of limitations.

In addition to the above are presented Military and Naval Claims, every description, secure Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, attested by business before the General Land Office and other Bureaus of the Interior Department, and all the Departments of the Government.

We invite correspondence from all interested, assuring them of the utmost promptitude, energy, and thoroughness in all matters entrusted to our hands.

GEORGE E. LEMON.

## REFERENCES:

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimony in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen of political and military distinction, and widely known throughout the United States:

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1875.  
From several years' acquaintance with Captain George E. Lemon of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and well qualified to attend to the collection of bounty and other claims against the Government. His experience in that line gives him superior advantages.  
W. P. SPRAGUE, M. C.,  
Fifteenth District of Ohio,  
Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1875.  
We, the undersigned, having an acquaintance with Captain George E. Lemon for the past few years, and a knowledge of the systematic manner in which he conducts his extensive business, and of his reliability as a gentleman, we cheerfully commend him to claimants generally.  
J. V. RICE, Chairman  
Committee on Invalid Pensions, House Reps.,  
W. F. SLEMON, M. C.,  
Fourth District of Ark.,  
W. P. LYNDE, M. C.,  
Fourth District of Wis.,  
R. W. TOWSEND, M. C.,  
Nineteenth District of Ill.

**CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1879.  
Captain George E. Lemon, attorney and agent for the collection of war claims at Washington city, is a thorough, able, and exceedingly well-informed man of business, of high character, and entirely responsible. I believe that the interests of all having war claims requiring adjustment cannot be confided to safer hands.  
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
President.

Any person desiring information as to my standing and responsibility, or on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his own vicinity or Congressional District.

**A. F. & A. M. R. A. M. & K. T.**  
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